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(none)

### Monday, 6 January, 1947

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST Court House of the Tribunal War Ministry Building Tokyo, Japan

The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment, at 0930.

#### Appearances:

For the Tribunal, same as before with the exception of: HONORABLE JUSTICE D. JARANILLA, Member from the Republic of the Philippines and HONORABLE JUSTICE JU-AO MEI, Member from the Republic of China, not sitting.

For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

For the Defense Section, same as before.

The Accused:

All present except OKAWA, Shumei, who is represented by his counsel.

The Indictment is discharged regarding the Accused NAGANO, Osami, and his name stricken from the Indictment and the List of Accused due to his death on 5 January, 1947 at 11:50 a.m.

-

Goldberg & Kapleau

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Brannon.

MR. BRANNON: If the Tribunal please, I am
John G. Brannon, American Counsel for the Accused,
former Admiral Osami NAGANO. NAGANO died January 5,
1947, at 11:50 a.m. We ask at this time that the
ordinary requirements concerning the introduction
of documents be dispensed with and that we be permitted to offer in evidence as one exhibit the certificate of illness, the identification of the remains,
and a certificate of the death and the cause thereof.

THE PRESIDENT: The documents will be received, recorded, and filed, but we ask you to read them, Mr. Brannon.

(Whereupon, the documents above referred to were collectively marked defense exhibit No. 1959 and received in evidence.)

MR. BRANNON: (Reading): "Certificate of Illness. This is to certify that Osami NAGANO is ill and under medical treatment at Sugamo Prison.

He is unable to attend the trial on the above date." Signed "William A. Leovy, Captain, Medical Corps, Prison Surgeon, Sugamo." Dated "3 January, 1946."

Apparently a typographical error, it reads "1946". It should be 1947. "Headquarters, Sugamo Prison, 5 January 1947. I certify that on this date I have identified the 

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remains of NAGANO, Osami, Japanese War Crimes suspect at the 361st Station Hospital Morgue." Signed "Benjamin G. Oberlin, Captain, Officer of the Day."

"361st Statior Hospital," date "5 January
1947. Certificate. I, the undersigned, do hereby
certify that NAGANO, Osami, Japanese prisoner of
war, International Military Tribunal for the Far
East, died at 361st Station Hospital, 5 January 1947,
11:50 a.m., as a result of:

"1. Bronchial Pneumonia.

"2. Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease.

"3. Tubercolosis, Pulmonary."

Signed, "Floyd E. Bliven, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps."

was reported to me yesterday morning, when I directed a complete autopsy. I take it the certificate last read states the result of that autopsy, but it does not say so. We accept those papers as proof of the death of NAGANO. The Indictment is discharged as regards the accused NAGANO; his name is stricken from the Indictment and from the list of accused.

I take it you want the remains handed over to the relatives?

MR. BRANNON: Yes, Mr. President.

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THE PRESIDENT: We direct accordingly subject to the requirements and approval of the Supreme Commander.

Colonel Woolworth.

MR. WOOLWOPTH: The witness TANAKA was requested to be here for cross-examination at this date. He is on the stand.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please.

RYUKICHI TANAKA, recalled as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further through Japanese interpreter as follows:

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. LOGAN:

General, how long did you stay in the War Ministry?

A From December, 1938 to March, 1940, Chief of the Wilitary Service Section of the Wilitary Service Bureau, War Winistry, and from December, 1940 to September, 1942, Director of the Military Service Bureau of the War Ministry.

Q But, as a matter of fact, you were not in the Office of the Military Service Bureau for some time rior to December, 1942, is that correct?

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& But, as a matter of fact, you were not in the Office of the Military Service Bureau for some time rior to December, 1942, is that correct?

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THE MONITOR: The Witness is saying that he is hearing Russian in his earphones. Yes. 

Q When did you leave effice before going, to the hespital?

A September 21, 1942.

Q That was the date you went to the hospital, but did you leave your bureau and stay at home sometime prior to September 21, 1942's

A No.

Q Then, I take it, General, from September 21, 1942, on to the end of the war you were not familiar with the organization and responsibilities of the various bureaus of the war Ministry, is that true?

A Yes.

Q Then, your statement you made the other day that you were familiar with those tureaus and the organization between 1940 and 1945 is not correct?

A Since many of my subordinates—a number of my subordinates, including section chiefs, visited me after my resignation from the military service bureau and told me about the various reorganization moves within the ministry, I was in general familiar with the organization of that office, although not in such great detail as when I was director of the bureau.

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Q Not only in great detail, but you had no personal knowledge of it, isn't that so?

A Yes, as you say.

General, the other day you stated that the Military Affairs Bureau handled matters concerning. international regulations affecting the army. Do you know of any document that sets that forth?

A This is not set forth in the regulations governing the organization of the War Ministry, but it is a fact that this matter was taken up by the--that these matters were dealt by the military affairs section of the military Affairs Eureau.

Q General, I am not asking you whether or not these affairs were dealt by this particular bureau; I am asking you if you know of any document. Will you please confine your answers to the question?

A I recall that that is set forth among the functions of the military affairs section.

Q In what document;

A In the articles of the regulations pertaining to the organization of the War Ministry.

You also stated, General, that the business of the location and the construction of prisonerof-war camps was handled by the military section of the Military Affairs Bureau. Do you know of any

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document that sets that forth?

Bureau of the war Ministry, there are certain functions dealing with national defense. I believe that this matter is included in these items. The military section of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry handled the army-matters pertaining to the army budget, and therefore this section basically had to give its agreement as to the use of the budget in deciding upon the number and location of prisoner-of-war camps.

MR. LOGAN: Mr. President, may I have a direction to this witness to confine himself to the question as put to him. All I asked him is if he knew of any document. I am not asking him for an explanation of this office.

THE PRESIDENT: Listen carefully to the questions, Witness, and be satisfied to answer the question without more.

Q Did you as the head of the Military Service Bureau receive documents and papers relating to prisoners of war?

A Yes.

Q From whom did you receive them?

A It was circulated by the Military Affairs Bureau.

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Isn't it a fact that on each and every one of these documents which you received was an address to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and that you merely received a copy of it?

That is a fact.

You also state there that documents and other papers relating to prisoners of war were sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the War Office, to the Home Office, and to the Navy Minister?

Yes. A

Are you describing there the general course of procedure or are you making that as a statement of fact that all those documents actually were sent to those representative offices?

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Are you describing there the general course of procedure or are you making that as a statement 2 of fact, that all those documents actually were sent 3 to those respective offices? & 4 The addressees were all indicated on the h papers sent out. MR. LOGAN: I move to strike that answer, 7 e your Honor. It isn't responsive; he is trying to n 8 get in an answer to the previous question. 9 THE PRESIDENT: I will put it to him. Do 10 you know they were sent or do you merely surmize they 11

were? MR. LOGAN: May I have a ruling on my motion, your Honor? That answer he gave is an attempt to

answer the previous question which he had already

answered.

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIFLD: I submit, if the Tribunal please, that the answer was a proper answer to the question and I ask that the wfitness be permitted to answer the question put by the Bench.

THE PRESIDENT: My colleagues and I agree with you, Mr. Justice Mansfield. The witness may answer as he proposed.

THE WITNESS: I know as a fact that these documents were sent out and that all the names of the

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addressees were listed on each document, for example, the Home Office, the Navy Office, the War Office.

Q Was not the original of those documents addressed to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau by the Foreign Office?

A Yes, but some of them were sent in the form of a copy and some were sent to various competent offices handling related matters, circulated to various departments handling such matters.

Q But each of those documents was primarily addressed to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, isn't that so, General?

A Yes, but I recall that such documents were first received by the secretarist of the War Office and then from there transmitted to the Military Affairs Bureau which handles policy matters, and from there sent to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. That is my recollection.

Q General, isn't it a fact that all these documents or some of them were sent direct from the Foreign Office and addressed to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau before they were sent anywhere else? Can you answer that question yes or no?

A No.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know what that means, whether he can't answer the question or

whether the answer to you is "no."

MR. LOGAN: That is just what I was going to ask, your Honor.

THE WITNESS: There would be no case of those documents going directly inasmuch as they are channeled through the secretariat of the Minister of War.

Q General, I am not asking you for any reasoning on your part; I am asking you do you know as a
fact that these documents, or some of them, were sent
direct from the Foreign Office to the Prisoner of
War Information Bureau and addressed to that bureau?
Now answer that yes or no.

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: The question contains two queries. I ask that they be put separately if the witness is required to answer yes or no.

THY PRESIDENT: The objection is upheld.

Two questions are required.

Q I will ask you this; I want a yes or no answer: Isn't it a fact that these documents were sent direct from the Foreign Office to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau?

MR. WOOLWORTH: Before the witness is required to answer that question, I would ask that the description be given of these documents as phrased

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1 in the question. 2 THE PRESIDENT: I think he understands. The witness may answer. 3 Q You understand the documents we are talking about, don't you, General? A Yes. Q Now answer that question. I want a yes or 8 no answer, please, General. A No. 9 THE PRESIDENT: This is becoming utterly 10 disorderly. 11 Q Did you spend much time in the Foreign 12 Office? 13 THE PRESIDENT: Do you want his answer? 14 MR. LOGAN: Yes. 15 THE PRESIDENT: To the previous question? 16 MR. LOGAN: I believe he said "No." Maybe 17 I misunderstood it. 18 THE INTERPRETER: Mr. President, the witness 19 answered "No." 20 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. 21 MR. LOGAN: He said "no." 22 THE PRESIDENT: The light was disregarded 23 and I didn't hear what he said. 24 Now will you answer, did you spend much 25

time in the Foreign Office?

A No.

Q Then you don't know of your own knowledge what they were doing in the Foreign Office, isn't that so?

A I don't know anything about the Foreign Office.

Why did you tell us the other day that all these documents and other papers relating to prisoners of war were sent from the Foreign Office to other ministries if you didn't know what the Foreign Office was doing?

A I know because I have seen documents transmitted from the Foreign Office.

Q Did you spend much time in the Home Office?

A No.

Q Did you spend any time at all in the Navy Ministry?

A No, not at all.

Q As a matter of fact, you were quite busy trying to handle you own affairs and you confined yourself to your own office, isn't that so?

A Yes.

Q It is also a matter of fact, isn't it, General, that from Merch or April on you were quite

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sick and unable to take care of the affairs in your 1 own office, isn't that so? Yes, I was ill but looked after my work 3 most ardently. 4 As best you could under the conditions, 5 isn't that so? 6 7 Yes. 8 And you were mentally sick at that time, . 9 isn't that true? 10 A No, no mental disease. 11 You went to the hospital for a mental trouble, 12 didn't you? 13 That is after I quit. In September? In October. 16 But you went to the hospital in September. 17 October 17. 18 Now let us get back to these documents 19 relating to prisoners of war. The copy you received 20 had actually typed on it the words "Prisoner of War 21 Information Bureau," isn't that true? 22 A The documents come from the Prisoner of War 23 Information Bureau and the communication from the 24 Foreign Office is attached thereto as reference. 25

You say you received the document from the

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Prisoner of War Information Bureau?

A As I say, circultated by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Q So that the Prisoner of War Information Bureau must have received the document first from the Foreign Ministry, isn't that true?

The secretariat of the War Minister had all full powers with respect to incoming documents in the War Office, and, therefore, if any documents should be addressed by any outside department such as the Foreign Office to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau it would be in violation of regulations. Therefore, all other documents were all channeled through the secretariat of the War Ministry. At that time the emphasis with respect to the question of treatment of Prisoners of War was not so much on the work of the Prisoner of "ar Information Bureau or with respect to the question of carrying out international treaties pertaining thereto, but it had then become a question of policy. It was more a question of policy rather than the actual business of carrying out the international treaty requirements.

Q General, I would appreciate it if you would not digress. I am not asking you the duties of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. I am trying to

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Q General, I would appreciate it if you would not digress. I am not asking you the duties of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. I am trying to trace these documents. Po you understand?

Now, General, let me ask you this question:
You don't know of your own knowledge whether all the
documents which the Foreign Affairs -- Ministry of
Foreign Affairs received were sent to any other office
with respect to prisoners of war, isn't that true?

- A I know according to the addressees of the documents.
- Q Perhaps you don't understand me, General.

  THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think you need follow it up. He wouldn't know what the Foreign Office did with all the documents it received. He couldn't know. If he said that he did know we wouldn't believe him.
- Q Do you know of your own knowledge, General, whether a small or a large percentage of the documents and papers relating to prisoners of war which were received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were sent to any of these other offices?

THE PRESIDENT: How could be know that unless he was in the Foreign Office?

MR. LOGAN: I will leave that to him to say, your Honor. He made the statement here that documents and other papers were so sent. I am trying to find out how he knows that. And your Honor will

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general statement on his part or whether he made it of his own know tage, and he hasn't answered that question.

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: I submit, if the Tribunal please, that the witness has already answered that question at least twice by saying that he knew from the names of the addressees on those letters and also by the regulations.

THE PRESIDENT: That has been transparently clear for the last half hour.

MR. LOGAN: If I understood the Tribunal s minute ago, you said that you didn't understand how he would know that.

THE PRESIDENT: You asked him a question to the effect that he didn't know what the Foreign Office did with all its documents and he doesn't know and perhaps nobody except the Foreign Minister would know. He might not know.

MR. LOGAN: Well, if the Tribunal is satisfied on that point, I am.

THE PRESIDENT: He says these documents have lists of the addressees; I suppose in the left hand lower corner. We are all familiar with that. That is the sum total of his knowledge, no doubt.

1	That is what he knows about regulations.
2	BY MR. LOGAN (Continuing):
3	Q Wes the list of these addressees you talked
4	about on a separate piece of paper?
5	A It is written at the end, at the very end.
6	Q On the document itself or on a separate
7	piece of paper?
8	A At the end of the document itself.
9	Q Who typed those addresses, if you know?
10	THE PRESIDENT: The name of the typist
11	isn't material.
12	Q What office typed them on there?
13	A If it were documents from the Foreign
14	Office it would be typed in the Foreign Office.
15	Q Well, do you know where these documents
16	came from? Was it the Foreign Office or some other
17	office relating to prisoners of war?
18	A Documents relating to prisoners of war would
19	come from the Foreign Office, from the headquarters
20	of the gendarmerie, and from the Home Office.
21	Q Well, let us get to the question of replies,
22	General. Did the Frisoner of War Information Bureau
23	or the Prisoner of War Administration Bureau ever

send out any replies to these inquiries with respect

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to prisoners of war?

Yes, from the Prisoner of "or Administration Bureau, also from the Military Affairs Bureau, and, with respect to matters pertaining to the gendarmerie, from the Military Service Bureau of the War Office. But the actual document itself cannot be sent out without the approval and authorization of the Military Affairs Burcau.

So you, as the head of the Military Service Bureau, handled some of these prisoner of war matters, is that true? Could I get a yes or no on that, General?

A Yes.

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- Q Have you been indicted for any of your acts in connection therewith?
  - A (No response).
  - O You say yes, you have been indicted?
  - A No.
  - Q You have not been indicted, is that it?
  - A I have not been indicted; yes.
- As a matter of fact, Ceneral, didn't you have a great deal to do with the Kempei Tai?
  - A Yes.
- . O Have you been promised any immunity by giving your testimony here?
- A To this day I have not ever received any such premise.
- Q As head of the Military Service Bureau didn't you receive reports direct, you personally, direct from the commandants in the various fields with respect to the treatment of prisoners of war?
  - A No.
- Q Did you ever issue any instructions to the commanders in the various fields with respect to the treatment of prisoners of war?
  - A No.
- Q How many meetings did you attend similar to this one you described Friday while you were head

of the Military Service Eureau?

- A Twice a week.
- o For how many weeks?
- A Always.
- O How many years?

A From December, 1940, to September 21, 1942.

If during that time I am away on a trip I would be represented by proxy, 'n that case the senior section chief of my bureau.

O Do you remember the names of every person who attended every one of those meetings over a period of two years?

A Generally -- on the whole, yes.

O By the way, where did you go on these trips; inspecting prisoner of war camps?

A I have never inspected a prisoner of war camp. I have made trips on other business.

Q Well, new, the list of these names who, you say, attended this meeting the end of April, 1942, are you absolutely sure that each end every one of the persons named -- which you named the other day -- attended that particular meeting?

A I was speaking of the conference of bureau chiefs of the War Finishry and I may have left out some of the names. Inasmuch as the Chief of the

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Medical Affairs Bureau and the Chief of the Legal
Affairs Bureau were on a tour of the southern regions
at that time, I presume they were represented by
their section chief.

O It is also possible that you included some names of people who were not there, isn't it?

A Yes, I think they attended but as I have just said, some were away on trips and therefore might have not been there but they were probably represented by proxy. At any rate the responsibility resides in the chief, the director of the bureau; and it is because that some may have been away on trips that I made the reply as I just did with respect to these two chiefs.

MR. LOGAN: I move to strike out that part of the answer with respect to where responsibility lies, if the Tribunal please.

THE PRESIDENT: He could well testify to that. That is not encroaching on our functions.

MR. LOGAN: But it is not responsive to the question, your Honor.

THE PRESIDENT: A few answers are, that is, it is relevant at all events to the subject matter.

Q In any event, General, as we understand your testimony today, you are not sure whether these fifteen

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names that you set forth Friday, whether these fifteen men actually attended that particular meeting; isn't that so? I am sure with the exception of the two names I just gave. What makes you so sure as to the rest of them? 0 Because I saw the faces of these men very clearly at that time. Q Out of over two hundred meetings you can definitely remember these other thirteen men being at this one particular meeting; is that what we are to understand from your testimony? stand. I am just stating a fact.

I am not asking you to believe or to under-

Did TOJO attend every one of these two 10 hundred meetings or was he ever absent?

Yes, he has been absent at times.

Is the same true about KIMURA? 0

Vice Minister KIMURA was absent on one or two occasions on account of illness but he --

Was he absent at that particular time?

(Continuing) but he has never taken trips and I presume he was at most meetings.

Is your statement that he was at this particular meeting also based on a presumption?

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	A No, I am sure. I have confirmed that
	fact.
	O How did you confirm it?
	A Because I remember having seen Vice Minister
	KIMURA at that meeting.
	O In other words, you remember he was there
	because you remember he was there, is that it; that
	is your confirmation?
	A I am positive that I saw him there and since
	he was not sick or away on trip at that time he was
	surely present at the meeting.
	Q How about TOMINAGA; are you sure he was there?
	A I think that he was there.
	O You are not positive about him?
	A Yes, I am positive.
	THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen
1	minutes.
	(Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was
1	taken until 1100, after which the proceedings
	were resumed as follows:)

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G	1	MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
re	2	lilitary Tribunal is now resumed.
e n b	3	THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.
ье	4	BY R. LOGAN (Continued):
r	5	Q General, did Mr. SATO ever miss any of these
&	6	meetings?
S	7	A Yes, as you say, he has been absent at some
	8	meetings.
pratt	9	Q Was he absent at this particular one to
t	10	which you restified?
	11	Λ Yes.
	12	Q Which ones did he miss?
	13	A "ith respect to SATO's absence, I do not
	14	think that he was absent at any meeting while I was
	15	in office while I was still in office.
	16	Q Well, how could you possibly know whether
	17	he missed any meetings or was at any meetings while
	18	you were out of office?
	19	A In 1943, when Prime Minister TOJO was on
	20	a tour of the southern regions, SATO was in his suite
	21	and, therefore, he was absent from these meetings
	22	during that tour.
	23	Q What dates did he miss?
	24	A During the tour of the southern areas.
	4)	

When was that -- the months?

meetings.

A	I cannot answer because I do not recollect
I do not	remember.
Q	How about the two years while you were
actually	in office; did he miss one meeting, two
meetings	, or how many?
A	SATO began to attend these meetings after
he becam	e Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau on
April 20	, 1942, and I do not think he missed any
meetings	up to September of that year.
Q	Are you positive that he was at this one,
is that	it?
Λ	Yes, I am positive.
Q	How many meetings did he miss prior to
April, 1	942?
Α	Do you mean present or absent?
Q	How many did he miss; how many were there
at which	he was not present?
Λ	Prior to April 20, SATO was not qualified to
attend t	he conferences of Bureau Chiefs.
Q	How about KAN; how many meetings did he
miss up	to September, 1942?
, A	KAN hardly missed a meeting.
Q	But he did miss some?

Probably he might have missed one or two

# CROSS

1	Q	Did he miss this one the latter part of					
2	April, 1942?						
3	A	He was present.					
4	Q	Do you have anything to verify that besides					
5	your o	wn recollection?					
6	A	He was sitting next to me.					
7	Q	How about YOSHIZUMI; how many meetings did					
8	he mis	s?					
9	Λ	YOSHIZUMI hardly missed a conference.					
10	Q	Which ones did he miss?					
11	Α	I do not recall each occasion.					
12	Q	Is it possible he wasn't at this conference					
13	you ar	e talking about?					
14	Λ	I believe that he was in attendance.					
15	Q	But you are not sure?					
16	Λ	I have I am positive.					
17	Q	You are positive that he was there?					
18	A	Yes, I am positive.					
19	Q	How about KURIHASHI, how many meetings did					
21	he mis	s?					
22		KURIHASHI was frequently absent from these					
23	neetin	gs.					
24	Q	Was he absent from this particular one?					
25	Δ	It was not a special moeting, but a regular					
	meetir	ng, and I believe he was in attendance.					
	a contract of the contract of						

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Q Did you have special meetings in addition to these two a week?

A There has not been any special meeting.

Q When you mentioned a "special meeting" a minute ago, what did you mean by that?

A What I meant by "special meeting," when War Minister TOJO would hold a meeting of two or three Bureau Chiefs to make decisions on certain matters, I would consider them as special meetings.

Q Were all these people present at those special meetings?

A As I have said before, OYAMA, Director of the Legal Affairs Bureau, and MIKI, Director of the Medical Affairs Bureau, were away on a trip in the southern regions; so they were absent. As to these two persons, I am not positive.

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I was asking you about these special meetings. Did all these people you have mentioned here attend these special meetings?

A What are you referring to by "special meetings"? Is that the meeting that discussed the question of prisoners of war or other meetings?

named the other day have other meetings besides the two a week that you have testified?

A I attended these special meetings twice or three times myself. I cannot speak of those who were absent -- who were not in attendance at such meetings. I do not know whether they were there or not.

Q Did the Bureau Chiefs have special meetings in addition to these regular two a week meetings?

A You mean me?

Q You were a Bureau Chief, weren't you?

A As I have said just a while ago, I have attended these special meetings twice or three times.

Q How many times were special meetings held of Bureau Chiefs?

A It is only in urgent or temperary cases when some incident would occur, the War Minister would call a conference of two or three Bureau Chiefs who

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are related to the question on hand, get their opinions and views on the question, and the decision would be made by the Minister of War.

Q Were there any special meetings where all the Bureau Chiefs were called?

A No, there were none.

Q How many meetings -- how many of these regular meetings did MIKI miss?

A MIKI? Do you mean MIKI?

O That's what I said.

A I think he missed about eight meetings since he was away on a tour of the southern areas for about a month from April 17 -- April, 1942, if my recollection is not mistaken.

Q Was he present at this meeting?

A I think he was not present at this meeting.

Is that statement based on the fact that MIKI doesn't happen to be one of the accused in this case?

A No. I merely listed the names of these persons who would be in attendance at these Bureau Chief conferences in answer to a question by the prosecutor. But, after quietly recollecting my memory, I came to feel that MIKI and OYAMA were absent from these meetings because they were at that

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time on a tour of the southern areas, and that is why I made this correction this morning. Although MIKI might have been absent, he would be represented there at the meeting by proxy, and MIKI, himself, would be responsible for representation there.

Q Is it quite possible that some of these others whom you just named might not have been there, too?

A My memory is quite good; and, except for these two names that I have just given, I am quite positive that the others were in attendance at this meeting.

Q Do you think with a little more recollection you might change your answer?

A I don't think there is any room for reconsideration.

Q How about NAKAJIMA; how many meetings did he miss?

A NAKAJIMA? NAKAJIMA was not present at the meeting.

Q The other day you said he was.

A I think that was a mistake in interpretation.

Q Or was it a mistake on your part?

A Is it not a mistake for MAKANMIA, Commander of the Gendarmerie?

Q How about NAKAMURA; how many meetings did

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he miss?

(To the Court) If the Tribunal please, upon re-reading this, it might be a mistake on translation. I just noticed it. It is, "NAKAJIMA, Chief of the" dashes, and then NAKAMURA." I am sorry.

THE PRESIDENT: It is intended to be a correction, no doubt. Apparently, mixed up NAKAJIMA with NAKAMURA.

O How many meetings did NAKAMURA miss?

A Before the outbreak of the Pacific War NAKAMURA, Commander the Gendarmerie, was frequently on a tour of the various localities. But, after the outbreak of the war -- and, therefore, he was absent. But, after the outbreak of the war, he was in Tokyo and, therefore, in attendance at the meetings.

Q General, let me understand vou: These men whom you say were on various tours, they, of course, would not be present at the meetings. But are you basing your statement that they were at these meetings just because of the fact that they were not on various tours of duty elsewhere?

A No, not only that. I say so because ! recall having seen them at the meeting.

Q Well, isn't it quite possible, General,

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that they may have been in Tokyo and still not have attended some of these meetings? Such a thing was never permitted by War Minister TOJO. How many meetings did HANDA miss? A HANDA has never missed a meeting. Q How about MATSUMURA? MAPSUMURA was frequently sick and, therefore, absent from these meetings.

for the court of the State of Lands

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Q Was he permitted to be absent by TOJO?

A Yes.

O Wrat meetings did he miss?

A I do not recall to that extent.

O General, aren't you known by the people in Japan as "The Monster"?

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIFLD: I object, if the Tribunal pleases. The question is offensive and it is also irrelevant.

MR. LOGAN: I think it is very relevant, if the Tribunal please. Here's a man that has come and testified here, that has admitted he is the head of the Kempei Tai, and isn't even indicted. I think the Tribunal should know the type of man that is testifying for the prosecution.

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: I submit that the last statement by the counsel for the defense was righly improper, and gratuitous statements by counsel should be disregarded by the Tribunal, I should think.

THE PRESIDENT: Any statement made for the mere purpose of insulting the witness is, of course, objectionable and can not be permitted. I don't know whether this last question of Mr. Logen's is really objectionable. If the man is known as "The

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Monster" he can be asked that.

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: I submit, if the Tribunal pleases, that any answer to that cuestion can in no way assist the Tribunal. It is highly offensive and, furthermore, to refute a statement made by the counsel for the defense, the witness was never the head of the Kempei Tai.

THE PRESIDENT: Did I hear him say this morning that he was associated with the Kempei Tai?

MR. LOGAN: Yes, he admitted that he was the head of it.

THE PRESIDENT: And we know what the evidence about the Kempei Tai methods has been. And we know the grave importance to the accused of this witness' testimony.

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: Fe said, to the best of my recollection this morning that he was connected or the head of the Military Affairs Section, the Military Service Section of the Military Affairs Bureau, and that that section had dealings with the Kempei Tai, official dealings with the Kempei Tai. He at no time said he was the head of the Kempei Tai.

THE PRESIDENT: "ell, I think we should not be unduly restrictive of the cross-examination so far as it tends to show the character of this

witness. However, I will take the views of my colleagues, whether Mr. Logan's question which is objected to should be overruled or disallowed.

We think the question should be allowed.

A Yes, various names. There are some people call me "Monster."

MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please.
THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. BLEWFTT:

O was not the full title of your office in December 1940 Chief of the Military Service and Discipline Bureau of the war Ministry?

A "ell, that may be the translation in English, but in Japanese it is known as Heimu-kyoku, and therefore it is ordinarily translated as Military Service Bureau, but the functions of the bureau include discipline, mobilization of personnel, exservice men and internal defense.

O Did not your bureau have some connection or control over the Kempei Tai?

A We randled affairs pertaining to the Gendarmerie, or Kempei Tai, but not to supervise or control that organization. In carrying out various measures or matters with respect to the Kempei Tai,

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A Yes, we handled business and matters pertaining to military discipline, but as to supervision and control, that rested with the War Minister.

responsibility?

A Yes, with respect to the business relating to the matter. But as to control, no.

Q was your work wholly connected or concerned with the army service personnel?

A Yes.

O Didn't that work keep you pretty busy?

A Yes, very busy.

C You had no time for active participation in the Military Affairs Bureau, did you?

A As to the Military Affairs Bureau, there was frequent friction between that bureau and mine and between my subordinates and personnel of the Military Affairs Bureau, and therefore I am quite familiar

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with the Military Affairs Bureau.

or With regard to the Military Affairs Bureau being the most important, is it not a fact that each bureau has about the same importance in that organization?

A Nominally, on the surface or according to the letter of the regulations, they were all of equal importance, but actually speaking, the General Affairs Bureau had the most important functions.

with the Military Affairs Bureau.

or With regard to the Military Affairs Bureau being the most important, is it not a fact that each bureau has about the same importance in that organization?

A Nominally, on the surface or according to the letter of the regulations, they were all of equal importance, but actually speaking, the General Affairs Bureau had the most important functions.

Q How about the Personnel Bureau?

A The Personnel Bureau, of course, handled the transfer of military personnel. But in the light of the internal situation in Japan at that time and the fact that the army was the impelling force or the leading force in Japan, and inasmuch as the Military Affairs Bureau handled military budget and had quite a say on matters pertaining to internal and foreign matters, I consider this bureau to be the most important of the bureaus.

We How about the War Munitions Bureau?

A Compared to the Military Affairs Bureau, not as much importance.

Now, there are various documents referred to here. So that we may know what each one is talking about, there are certain diplomatic documents. Are you familiar with those?

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: If the Tribunal please, I would ask that the question be put in a clearer fashion; what documents he is referring to as diplomatic documents.

THE PRESIDENT: That is necessary.

MR. BLEVETT: I think, sir, he referred to,
"...diplomatic occuments were first sent to the
adjutant's office in the War Ministry and from there

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to the Military Affairs Section." On page 14,287, sir, about the middle of the page. I think we should understand, sir, when he talks about documents, whether he is referring to diplomatic documents or protests.

VR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: If the Tribunal please, it refers to "Such diplomátic documents...," clearly referring back to the earlier answer, "Locuments and other papers relating to prisoners of war..."

MR. BLEWETT: I presume, sir, they have reference to the documents that passed through the Swiss Legation or Government in January 1942, shortly after the war began.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, does he mean anything more than documents relating to prisoners of war when he speaks of diplomatic documents?

Answer that question, Witness, please.

THE WITNESS: Ves, documents relating to prisoners of war are included. But diplomatic documents as a whole are first sent to the War Minister's secretariat and from there to the Military Affairs Bureau, and there, after being seen, would be circulated to the bureaus and other departments concerned.

THE PRESIDENT: That is consistent with his former answer.

Q Is it not a fact that the Prisoner of War

Information Bureau was an independent bureau established under provisions of international law and not under the control of the Military Affairs Eureau?

A There is no bureau in the War Ministry which is under the control of the Military Affairs Bureau. They are all under the jurisdiction and control of the Minister of War. The Prisoners of War Information Bureau is a special existence in Japan and it is under the control of the Minister of War. They are all, under the direct control of the War Minister. But the Prisoners of War Information Bureau was established under international law but as a special existence in Japan under the control of the War Minister, and it is a fact that it is one of the organizations under the wings of the War Ministry. But the fact that it is a temporary office is true.

Q Now, if you know, wasn't it a fact that all these protests that had anything to do with prisoners of war were handed over to this Information Bureau by the Foreign Office?

A No. I believe that it was not sent directly to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau; but I know it as a fact that if sent it would be sent through the Military Affairs Bureau.

Q Well, now, with regard to reports from the

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field, to whom were they directed in so far as prisoners of war were concerned?

A Reports with respect to prisoners of war from the field, not being ciplomatic documents, are sent to the secretariat of the "ar Minister, and from there sent to the various departments concerned.

Now, there is a document, prosecution cocument 2732-A, relating to a dispatch from Kanburi to Tokyo.

Did you see that document?

THE PRESIDENT: Has it an exhibit number?

MR. BLEVETT: It has not been placed in

evidence yet, sir. It is on the list of cocuments
to be submitted.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you will be able to ask him that question from the document.

The witness from the Japanese Foreign Office gave evidence about the documents that were received by that office and what became of them. He was to give us further particulars. These particulars were to be obtained from the files and would show the distribution of the documents.

MR. BLEWETT: I think the witness was SUZUKI, sir.

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: If the Tribunal please, I do not desire to object to the further

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cross-examination of this witness, but I submit this is outside the scope of the evidence in chief given by this witness.

THE PRESIDENT: The question was put while I was talking to my associate. I did not hear it. What was it?

I did not hear the question you objected to,

I did not hear the question you objected to, Mr. Justice Mansfield. I was talking to Mr. Crane about another matter in which the Russian Justice is interested.

We will adjourn until half-past one.

(Whereupon, at 1200, a recess was taken.)

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## : AFTERNOON SESSION

The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at 1330.

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International

Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett, Mr. Justice
Mansfield took an objection that the last question
of the cross-examination did not arise out of the
examination in chief. It is impossible to tell from
the question whether it does or not.

"Now, there is a document relating to a dispatch from Kanbury to Tokyo, did you see that document?"

How do we know whether that arises out of the examination in chief? It all depends on what the document contains.

MR. JUSTICE MARSFIELD: It is a document which will be introduced in evidence later, and I do not desire to restrict the cross-examination.if the Tribunal thinks the question should be asked.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Mr. Blewett.

RYUKICHI TANAKA, recalled as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further through Japanese interpreters as follows: CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued) BY MR. BLEWETT: 7 Q You may answer the question, Witness. 8 Perhaps the stenographer had better read it back to him. 10 (Whereupon, the official court 11 reporter read as follows:) 12 "Q Now, there is a document, prosecution document 2732-A, relating to a dispatch from Kanbury 14 to Tokyo. Did you see that document?" 15 A I cannot reply to that question unless I 16 first see the document and see whether I saw it or 17 not. 18 Do you read English? Q 19 A No. 20 MR. BLEWETT: I think, sir, I shall call 21

this document to his attention as to its content and save time.

THE PRESIDENT: Use the terms in the document as you put the question.

MR. BLEWETT: Yes, sir.

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Q Now, this is a telegram from Kanbury sent on September 3, 1943, from POW Camps' Commander in Thailand to Chief of POW Information Bureau, and is a gist of the monthly report for August relative to prisoners of war.

Now, did not this same system prevail during your term of office?

Such a system was established some two months before I resigned from office, somewhere around from July, and, therefore, this system was in effect for two months while I was in office, the last two months. Since the Chief of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau was concurrently Chief of the Prisoners' Administration Bureau, all reports and matters related to POW camps in the field were addressed to the Chief of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau. With respect to the handling of such reports, if it happens to be a document, it would come to the War Minister's Secretariat by way of the post office of the Imperial General Headquarters. If it happens to be a telegram, that is received by -in the Imperial General Headquarters Receiving Office, and from there transmitted to the War Minister's Secretariat. Then later the matter is transmitted to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau and other

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departments concerned; but the document which you have just read, I presume, seems to be a telegram. But, inasmuch as its date is 1943, at a time when I was not in office, I have not seen it.

Q Do you not also recall that the replies of the Japanese Government to protests from other nations were actually drawn at the office of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau?

A Yes. There are cases when such replies are drawn up by the Prisoners of War Information Bureau; but, as I have said before, since the matter of treatment of prisoners of war went beyond the point of merely the carrying out of the terms of international law to a point where it became a question of policy, such replies could not be sent without the approval and agreement of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry.

Q Is it not a fact that you were not active in your office due to a serious illness subsequent to July, 1942?

A No.

Q Did you not submit your resignation to the War Minister in September, 1942?

A Yes.

Q How many prisoners of war protests from

foreign governments did you actually see before July, 1942?

A Since foreign matters were not a part of the function of my bureau, I have never seen the protests myself; but twice in the course of the conference of bureau chiefs I recall UEMURA, Chief of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau, disclosing the contents of a protest -- of protests.

Q Were you actually present at the meeting of bureau chiefs at the end of April, 1942, when the question of prisoners of war was discussed?

A Yes, I was present.

Q What was the hour and exact date of that meeting?

A At that time the conference of bureau chiefs were held regularly every week on Tuesdays and Fridays and were opened at seven o'clock in the morning; and so, I think it would be April 28th when that meeting was held.

Q Where did the meeting take place?

A In the drawing room of the Minister of War.

Q Are you positive this meeting to which you refer did not take place on May 26, 1942?

A It may have been the 26th.

Q Now, what -- I will withdraw that, please.

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Were not many other questions considered at this meeting other than the prisoners of war question?

A I think they were discussed.

Q What were some of those other questions?

A With respect to items within my own province,
I recall having made a report in March with respect -I recall having reported on matters with respect to
discipline and morals in the Army in the various
districts in the month of March after having been
advised by the War Mirister to tighten regulations
concerning these matters.

Q Did your report precede this discussion of the POW's or was it subsequent thereto?

A Before the question of prisoners of war was taken up.

Q Now, was it not customary for the bureau chiefs to leave the meeting when their business had been fully transacted?

THE MONITOR: Will the American court reporter repeat that?

(Whereupon the last question was read back by the official court reporter.)

A No. All bureau chiefs remained to the last.

The bureau chiefs leave the meeting only after the

War Minister himself leaves the conference room.

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Q Was there a written record maintained of this meeting?

A Yes, I recorded these matters in my own memorandum and left it with my successor when I resigned.

was there an official record maintained of this meeting? An official record was not kept. 3 Q Who among those present raised the ques-4 tion as to the treatment of prisoners of war? A It was URMURA, Chief of the Prisoners of 6 war Information Bureau, because of the function of 7 his office. 8 Q In your testimony on Friday, on page 14,289 9 of the record, you recite a long list of names, but 10 you as not include UEMURA? 11 A I did not specify the name at that time 12 because I had already spoken of the fact that UEMURA, 13 Chief of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau, 14 had spoken to the War Minister about matters relat-15 ing to prisoners of war. 16 Do you now say that UEMURA was actually present or that these suggestions or his ideas were 17 18 saubmitted in another form; A He was present there as one of the chiefs 19 20 and spoke as one of the chiefs. Q Are you certain that MATSUMURA was at this 22 meeting; 23 A Yes, I say that on the basis of positive 24 belief.

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MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: If the Tribunal please, I would like to point out that at page 14,290 of the record he mentions that UMMURA was at the meeting.

MR. BLEWETT: Sir, on the preceding page,
I believe it is, there was a leading question asked,
if DEMURA attended the meeting, which was objected
to and sustained by your Honor. Then by a proper
question the witness recites this long list, and at
the end he said, "That is all." I admit that there
is a later reference to UHMURA and that is the reason
I asked the question whether he submitted it orally
or through some other source.

THE PRESIDENT: In the result your crossexamination is directed to the examination in chief and is allowable.

## BY MR. BLEWETT:

Q Was not Colonel YAHAGI Chief of the Military Information Section at this time?

A Colonel YAHAGI was definitely present at the meeting as Chief of the Information or Press Section of the War Office, and MATSUMURA was present at the meeting in his capacity as Chief of the First Division of the Board of Information. In addition,

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YAHAGI--yes, definitely was present, and also KAWABE, Director General of the General Aviation Headquarters was also present. That much I add.

Q What actually did UEMURA request at that meeting?

A Since the operations in the southern regions had been concluded at that time, the question of how to handle prisoners of war was brought up in order to obtain the decision of the War Minister.

Q Do you know what his exact words were?

A If my memory is not incorrect, UEMURA simply brought up the question of how to treat prisoners of wer and requested the decision of the War Minister on that question.

Q Did you hear the War Minister say the exact words you quoted in your testimony?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall Minister TGJ0 state that prisoners of war are to be treated according to the regulation for the treatment of prisoners of war?

A The regulation concerning the treatment of prisoners of war had not been made at that time.

Q Are you femiliar with Article 2 and 3 of those regulations of 1904 as amended, 1905, 1914, and 1943?

A They were matters which were decided upon at the time of the Russo-Japanese war and I do not know the details--I do not remember any details.

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As a bureau chief do you not recall section W 2, I should say article 2, of those regulations? 1 h 1 A No, I do not. Q If I refresh your memory by reading section 0 n 2 you may perhaps recall it: "A prisoner of war shall 3c be humanely treated and in no case shall any insult or 5 M maltreatment be inflicted upon him." Do you not re-0 call that section? I do, and I also recall that the treatment 8 9 of prisoners of war at the time of the Russo-Jopanese 10 War was extremely humane. 11 I shall quote section 3: ". prisoner of war shall be given appropriate treatment according to his 12 13 status or rank. However, this shall not apply to any 14 persons who do not answer truthfully to any interroga-15 tions regarding their name and rank, or to any person 16 who is guilty of other offenses." Do you recall that 17 provision? 18 A Yes, I do. 19 Q Now, did not Premier TOJO tell UEMUKA at this 20 meeting that he subscribed fully to these two provisions 21 and that they should be carried out by the commandants 22 of the prisoner of war camps? 23 Unfortunately, that is not in my memory. 24 Q are you familiar with the instruction of June 5

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1942 sent to the chief of staff of the Taiwan Army --

A I do not.

Q Wait a minute; I have not finished the question, Witness, please -- by chief Prisoners of War Control Bureau concerning the working of POI's, officers and warrant officers?

A I have never seen it and it isn't in my recollection.

ment 2688 pertaining to that regard: "Chief of staff,
Taiwan army, from Chief, Prisoners of War Control Bureau,
dated June 5, 1942. Although the working of prisoners
of war, officers and warrant officers is forbidden by
article 1 of the rules for the working of prisoners of
war, the policy of the control authorities is that under
the situation of our country where not one person now
eats without working, and considering the preservation
of health of POW's they want them to set to work voluntarily, conforming to rank, capabilities and physical
condition." Now, was it not possible that the War
Minister TOJO gave those instructions to UEMUKA at this
meeting?

At that time as I have said before it was not stated in just such terms, but generally it was as I said that in the light of the policy that no one who

works shall est -- at that time as I have said before 2 although those very words were not used, those who do 3 not work shall not eat, in the light of the policy that those who shall not work shall not eat, prisoners of war above the rank of warrant officers must be obliged to work. I remember the minister as having said words to that effect. Now, could it have been possible that you 8 missed the word "voluntarily?" I do not think there are anybody among pris-10 oners of war who would work voluntarily. 11 Lik. BLEWETT: Will you kindly read the question 12 to the witness? 13 (Whereupon, the question was read by the 14 Japanese reporter.) 15 WITNESS: No. 16 Was the War Minister actually a member of the 17 Imperial General Headquarters? 18 Yes. 19 Q Now, what were his duties in that headquarters? 20 To control and to coordinate military adminis-21 22 tration. Therefore, he was not concerned with matters 23 of the High Command, is that correct? 24 He cannot be concerned with questions of the 25

Q Is it not a fact that you hoped and expected to get the position as chief of the Military Affairs
Bureau in 1942?

A I have never expected or hoped to obtain that position.

Q And is it not a fact that as a result of your disappointment in not obtaining that position you are biased and prejudiced against War Minister TOJO?

A That is slander on the part of others,

A That is slander on the part of others, and I have never entertained any ambition to get in that position.

MR. BLEWETT: That is all.

THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks.

CROSS-EXALINATION (Continued)

## BY Mh. Bhooks:

Q Now, General, as to the power of command of the Emperor over the military forces, the supreme command was divided into two departments, was it not, the power of command being under the army general staff in relation to the army matters, and administrative matters being handled by the War Minister?

## A Yes.

Q And that the power of command was exercised exclusively by the general staff who had access to the

Emperor, is that not correct?

1. Yes.

Q Now, as to the administrative matters handled by the War Minister, the War Minister was a member of the Cabinet, and his matters of administration and dealings with Cabinet policy had to all be brought to the command organs of the troops through the Army General Staff, did it not?

with respect to operations, yes. With respect to other matters the War Minister may directly communicate with the various troops in the field.

Q In that respect you, in the last case you are referring to matters exclusively of administration, is that right.

A very clear distinction, a clear-cut distinction between command and military administration is difficult to make. For instance, the organization of the army in peacetime is a command matter, but this is handled entirely by the War Minister.

Q But in this period of war the matters of command and the power to issue orders was exclusively in the general staff, is that not correct?

Yes, with respect to mobilized forces, not with respect to troops not mobilized.

Q Now, as to the Japanese prisoners of war in

the hands of the Allies, what branch of this military division or bureau handled those matters in relation to any protest or communications in regard to Japanese prisoners of war, Japanese nationals, in the hands of the Allies as prisoners?

A That I do not recall, but on the basis of my own general knowledge I think that was in the hands of the Foreign Office.

Row handled all communications and matters pertaining to prisoners of war with other governments in relation to their own prisoners?

A Yes, that is the way I recall it. I think that is the ministry in charge of such matters.

Q Now, didn't they likewise handle protests and communications with other governments in relation to Allied prisoners of wer in the hands of the Japanese?

A No. In Japan the handling of prisoners is quite different from other countries, and the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and administration of prisoner of war matters were under the supervision of the War Minister himself. And, therefore, in so far as the actual handling of matters related to prisoners of war were the responsibility of the War Minister himself, and the Foreign Office was merely a post office which

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handled the communications.

Q What matters did the Minister of War handle in relation to the prisoners of war? Give us an example.

A The Prisoner of War Information Bureau is created in accordance with international treaty. I have read the provisions once or twice but I do not recall them.

Q Do you recall any matters that were handled by the War Minister during your period there?

In my recollection the business of control of the prisoners of war included such functions as where to locate POW camps, how to handle prisoners of war, how to promote the health of prisoners of war, what to do with sick prisoners of war, and other general treatment of prisoners of war; how to distribute Red Cross messages and parcels, and the question relating to the exchange of POW letters as through the offices of a neutral country.

Q Then you have discussed the matters of policy with dealing with prisoners of war. Who or what department had the function of carrying out and exercising those matters of policy?

A Well, this goes beyond the question of international treaties and becomes a question of policy. But

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this policy is carried out in Japan by the War Ministry, specifically by the Military Affairs Bureau. Outside of Japan it is handled by the chief of the general staff after consultation with the Minister of War. In the Army General Staff, in my recollection, it was handled by the Second Division.

Now, as to the requisitioning of food for prisoners of war, did the War Minister have anything to do with that?

I think that this matter was hendled by the various commanders who supervised the various POW camps. If I should repeat that in another way, it was carried out by the various commanders in the field in accordance with the orders and instructions of the War Minister.

I just thought you had told this Tribunal that the War Minister did not have the power to issue orders in this place, that these parties were under the general staff command, but that the policies laid down in accordance with the policies.

THE PRESIDENT: That is not a very clear ques-21 tion.

I will withdraw it and reframe the question. 23 24 You told the Tribunal, Mr. Witness, that the General 25 Staff had the power of command. Now, in your reply here

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Now, as to the needs of the commanders in the field depending upon the prisoners of war taken, these needs would have to be made known to Tokyo by them through the General Staff, would they not?

A On the surface, yes, but actually the matters were carried out by the commandants of the various prisoner of war camps in the field who communicated directly with the Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau where the matters pertaining to POWs were disposed of.

Q Then you mean that he communicated directly as you have just stated in addition to making a similar request through the chain of command?

A Yes, particularly inasmuch as matters pertaining to prisoners of war was not connected in any way with operations, but being a policy matter, these matters could be handled directly with the War Ministry through the Prisoners of War Information Bureau and this would not be in violation of any regulations.

Q Why, if direct contact was possible and quite proper, was it necessary to duplicate this message up through the chain of command?

A Well, they would more or less be outside of the general procedure, but this direct reporting from

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the field to the Ministry of War was carried on for the sake of convenience and expedience with respect to matters which had to be settled quickly, and so insofar as the rule was for communications from the field to the central authorities was to be channeled through the General Staff, any direct communication would be an infringement of those regulations if the rule were to be applied strictly; but being prisoner of war questions, being a purely policy matter, there was a tacit understanding that direct communication can be made and there was no protest with respect thereto from the Army General Staff.

Now, General, in what year -- I withdraw that. Was the December, 1941, the first communication received by the Japanese from the International Red Cross concerning prisoners of war?

I recall it was received then.

Had there been any protest received prier to 1941 from any of the powers in relation to prisoners of war?

No. A

Was there, in fact, any prisoners of war held by the Japanese during the year 1931 and 1934 to 1936?

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A No.

Q Now, as to the Geneva Convention, General, the statement was made -- had been made -- that the Japanese did not ratify the Geneva Convention. Do you know whether his Majesty had ratified the policy expressed by Foreign Minister TOGO in following or considering the articles in the Geneva Convention in relation to prisoners of war?

A In my recollection I think Japan signed the Geneva Convention but did not ratify it. Hence the Japanese Government, and by that I mean the Emperor, intended to abide by and act in accordance with the Geneva Convention mutatis mutandis.

Q But in your department wasn't it clearly understood and wasn't it so made clear by Foreign Minister TOGO to your department that in handling these matters that they refused to be bound in any way whatever by the convention but would only act in accordance with it in giving due consideration within such limits as they found applicable?

THE MONITOR: Would the court reporter please read that back?

THE PRESIDENT: No, no witness could understand that.

MR. BROOKS: I will reframe the question.

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Q Didn't your department understand that the Japanese Government and also that Foreign Minister TOGO refused to be bound in any way by the convention?

Yes, that I did understand.

Weren't your departments notified to always make that understood in dealing or discussing any matters under said convention when it was considered?

A In my opinion the question of treatment of prisoners of war was a question far more important than merely abiding by the provisions of international law and treaties and should be considered in accordance with the concept of justice or bushido, as we would say in this country, and it is my view that POW matters should be handled -- should have been handled in that light.

You mean in the light of the principles of bushido?

It is my belief that the most just way -method of handling prisoners of war -- is that which prevailed at the time of the Russo-Japanese war.

What was this except an application of the principle of bushido, General?

As at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, to give a prisoner, once a prisoner, the same treatment

that you would accord your own fellow national; in other words, to treat them as a friend.

of bushido?

A True bushido must be that way.

On In considering the Geneva Convention, did you utilize this convention for convenience within certain limits for channeling administration -- matters of administration and communications?

A Whether the Geneva Convention exists or not or the Hague Convention exists or not, once a man lays down his arms he should be treated as a friend, as a fellow countryman. That is my view as being the most just view and I still retain that view.

Q Was that the general idea of the other members in the War Ministry staff?

A I doubt whether this would be the appropriate place to make a statement such as I am now going to make but at any rate UEMURA was a senior of mine during my days at the military prep school and we were in the same division when he was -- when I was commander of the regiment. We were both regimental commanders in the same division. When the question of treatment of prisoners of war was decided upon at the meeting held toward the end of April, 1942,

UEMURA in his heart was very much disappointed. Whoever the soldiers, I am quite sure that everyone would regret the consequences which was not -- which none of the officers had expected. However, at that time these consequences came about as a result of shortages of food and labor. It is a matter that I consider to be extremely regretful. THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen minutes. (Whereupon, at 1447, a recess was taken until 1500, after which the proceedings were resumed as follows:)

CROSS

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The Tribunal is now G resumed. THE PRESI DENT: Captain Brooks. 2 ę. e 3 BY MR. BROOKS (Continued): b Q General, what you were saying, then, is 4 r that any decision on policy that was made was based 5 on military necessity and due to the conditions of 7 S the time; is that correct? Yes. A 9 MR. BROOKS: That is all. MR. KUSANO: I am KUSANO, counsel for the 10 11 defendant SATO. 12 THE PRESIDENT: Counsel KUSANO. 13 CROSS - EXAMINATION (Continued) 14 BY MR. KUSANO: 15 All the official documents addressed to 16 the Wer Ministry with the exception of those specifi-17 cally addressed to the Chiefs of Bureaus -- Sections, 18 are they not received directly by the Secretariat of 19 20 the War Ministry? 21 No. Mr. Witness, are you familiar with regula-A 22 tions governing the handling of business in the War 23 24 Ministry? 25

A Yes, I do.

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THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks.

BY MR. BROOKS (Continued):

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A Yes.

MR. BROOKS: That is all.

MR. KUSANO: I am KUSANO, counsel for the defendant SATO.

THE PRESIDENT: Counsel KUSANO.

CROSS - EXAMINATION (Continued)

BY MR. KUSANO:

Q All the official documents addressed to the War Ministry with the exception of those specifically addressed to the Chiefs of Bureaus -- Sections, are they not received directly by the Secretariat of the War Ministry?

A No.

Q Mr. Witness, are you familiar with regulations governing the handling of business in the War Ministry?

A Yes, I do.

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THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks.

BY 1R. BROOKS (Continued):

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A Yes.

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THE PRESIDENT! Counsel KUSANO.

CROSS EXA INATION (Continued)

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In Article 21 of those regulations it is stipulated that all the documents received by the War Ministry and which are not addressed to Chiefs of Bureaus and Sections are treated -- are received by the Secretariat of the War Ministry; isn't that so?

There are no official documents addressed to the Chiefs of Bureaus and Sections. Yes, there are documents which may be, which can be considered as personal or private messages.

Even those messages which are supposed to be very close to personal messages -- among those messages which are supposed to be very close to personal messages, there are some official documents, aren't there -- official communications?

Very rare.

Then, Mr. Witness, do you mean to say that, during your tenure of office as the Chief of Military Service Bureau, documents addressed to the Military Service Bureau came to you through the Military Affairs Bureau? Do you mean to say that?

What I just said relates to diplomatic documents. Other documents or communications relative to the ex-service men's association duty would come to me directly as Chief of the Military

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A Yes, I do. In Article 21 of those regulations it is stipulated that all the documents reserved by the War Ministry and which are not addressed to Chiefs of Bureaus and Sections are treated -- are received by the Secretariat of the

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War Ministry; isn't that so?

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A What I just said relates to diplomatic documents. Other documents or communications relative to the ex-service men's association duty would come to me directly as Chief of the Military

Service Bureau. Official documents -- correction -Chiefs of Bureaus have no authority to make decisions
on official documents sent to a war office, and if
there are any, it would be extremely rare. I am
firmly of the belief that such documents are not
addressed directly to the Chiefs of Bureaus or
Chiefs of Sections.

Q Are there not many documents or communications addressed to the Chiefs of Bureaus directly

Q Are there not many documents or communications addressed to the Chiefs of Bureaus directly which are sent by the War Ministry in relation to the matters concerning the public affairs -- business, official business?

Mr. Witness, are there not communications addressed to the Chiefs of Bureaus on matters on which the Chiefs of Bureaus have been relegated authority by the War Ministry?

A There may have been such documents or communications addressed to the Personnel Bureau; but, during my tenure of office, I have not received any such communications with the exception of personal -- very personal messages.

Q However, according to the regulations governing the handling of business in the War Ministry, there is no great distinction made between diplomatic documents and documents which are not

diplomatic documents. "hat do you say about that point?

A Most official documents are not addressed to the Bureau Chiefs, but directly to the Vice Minister of War. But the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, being a special bureau and an outside bureau under the War Ministry, documents sent there were sent to that Bureau through the Military Affairs Bureau, and at the same time directly to that Bureau, namely, the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Q In answer to a question by Counsel Blewett, you testified that in .pril -- that is, at the time of the meeting of Directors of Bureaus -- regulations concerning the treatment of prisoners of war did not exist. Is your testimony correct concerning that point?

A I mean that regulations pertaining -prevailing from the time of the Russo-Japanese War
existed, but those relating, those applying to the
Pacific War did not. That is the way I wish you
to have this matter understood.

Q Then, Mr. Witness, do you mean to say that the regulations concerning the treatment of prisoners of war which existed at the time of the Russo-Japanese

War became obsolete or invalid at the time of the Pacific War -- of the Great East Asia War?

A It was effective until a new regulation

A It was effective until a new regulation governing the handling of the prisoners of war was created; but it is a fact that it was not applied.

Q The meeting at which the question of treatment of prisoners of war was discussed, was it held on the 28th or the 26th of April?

A I don't know which, but you could verify that by checking up whether it was Friday or Saturday between those two days.

THE MONITOR: Correction: Friday or Tuesday.

If I can see a calendar, then I could answer

positively; but in the absence of a calendar I cannot.

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At the meeting at which the question of treatment of prisoners of war was discussed, did you report on any -- did you make a report on some matter -- on any matter?

A I gave a report on a part of a report from the gendarmerie in Peking. That was a report on nationals of the United States, Britain and Holland, who were resident in Peking and who were considered to be suspicious at the time of the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia.

Q Did you do anything subsequently concerning the matter on which you made a report at that meeting?

A I did nothing because, unfortunately, the Chief of the Military Service Bureau cannot give any directions with respect to business matters to gendarmorie units in areas outside of Japan.

A You also testified that at that meeting General UEMURA asked the War Minister concerning the treatment of the prisoners of war. Did he ask that question in that -- such a vague way?

A No. It may have been general and abstract, but it was not so inasmuch as he spoke of the Geneva Convention and the regulations pertaining to the Russo-Japanese War. But I spoke on the basis of the conclusions which were reached and the decision.

reached by the War Minister.

It was not so general and abstract imasmuch as he spoke of the Geneva Convention and also the regulations existing at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. What I said was those were the conclusions of the discussion for which the decision of the War Minister was asked.

O In asking for such decisions -- decision for such an important matter, is it not customary to ask the decision of the Minister in writing?

A After that, the decision would be received in writing on which would be the seal of the War Minister. I think the legal steps to make this an official decision was made on June 2. It was not June but May 2, as I recall.

Q Then, the question of -- your testimony concerning the fact that the question of treatment of PW's was discussed at this meeting simply means that UMMURA took up that question incidentally in the course of that meeting, is it so?

A No. This did not come up incidentally but because the time had come where it was necessary to obtain the Minister's decision on the matter.

O You testified a while ago that the question of forced labor -- compulsory labor and not of

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voluntary labor was mentioned at this meeting.

The witness referred to that -- one witness -you referred to those words -- you said it with an
air of contempt. However, is it not a fact that
the War Minister, himself, did not say that prisoners of war should be employed -- should be compelled
to work if the War Minister did not give such
directions?

- ally stipulated in a treaty, there is no way of having that carried out except by compulsion. That is, you cannot compel labor without an order.
- Q Mr. Witness, you also testified that direct reports were sent from armics on the field to the Director of the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau for the sake of convenience. Didn't you say so?

A Yes, I did.

Matter of convenience -- it wasn't merely a matter of convenience or expediency, but it was necessary -- rather, didn't the Director of the Prisoners-of-War Information Bureau have the authority to receive -- to request forwarding of those reports from the field in accordance with the regulations governing the organization of the POW Information Bureau?

A It is clearly a question of convenience even though there might be regulations providing for that because the War Minister does not have any power of command over forces in the field. And, even though reports would be sent directly by POW camp commanders to the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau, that would be in accordance with the policy of expedience.

The War Minister does not have the authority to request resports from commanders in the field who have jurisdiction over POW camps in the field inasmuch as they were outside of the power of command of the War Pinister. And even if there would be stipulations providing for direct reports, that would be merely expedience from the standpoint of the fact that that was outside of the War Minister's command.

Q Mr. Witness, you also testified that question of POW's were treated by the Military Affairs Bureau inasmuch as it was not a question of treaty but a question of policy; is that not so?

A Yes, I said that was handled by the Military Affairs Bureau because it was a policy matter.

Q Then, what would the POW Information Bureau or POW Administration Bureau do with respect to prisoners?

Routine business matters.

Q Well, then, what is the difference of routine matters handled by the PW Control Bureau and Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau?

A The Control Bureau was in charge of the treatment of prisoners, whereas the Information Bureau pertained to the exchange and the collection of information pertaining to the prisoners of mer as it affected treaties,

MR. KUSANO: That is all.

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THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Howard.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

BY MR. HOWARD:

General, at the meeting of April, 1942, that you have been talking about, cid Vice-Minister KIMURA say something?

A If my memory is not incorrect, he did not say a word.

Q Did he take any positive part in the conference in any way?

A No.

went of prisoners of war distributed in the form of a Vice-Minister's notification, by order of the War Minister?

A Of course, ves.

Will you explain to the Tribunal what is the character of the notification of that sort?

A It is a procedure followed in all Japanese Government offices, and it is an order issued by the War Minister. With the exception of regulations stipulated in various laws, department ordinance, and military orders, the War Minister issues all orders in accordance with those stipulations, as done in all other government departments, in accordance to

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regulations and ordinances and laws pertaining to them. These notifications are known as: By order of the War Minister. And it is a procedure followed in all government offices in Japan. And the procedure in all government offices, as in the War Ministry, is for the Minister to countersign instructions and laws and departmental regulations, and, in so far as the War Ministry is concerned, military matters. Outside of that, he does not send out any communications or notifications. All daily routine business done in the War Ministry is in the form of notification by the Vice-Minister, by order of the War Minister.

- What was the responsibility of the Vice-Minister in connection with the note relating to the treatment of prisoners of war?
  - A Merely to transmit the note.
- Q It was not his decision, I take it, then, as to how the prisoners of war were to be treated?
  - A He did not have such authority.
- When TOJO was absent from the meetings that you have been testifying about today, and absent from his office as War Minister, was KIMURA War Minister in his absence?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Upon the return of TOJO, what action would

be taken?

A Report on all matters and receive the approval of the Minister.

Let In the opening statement, one of the opening statements, something was said about the treatment of Allied fliers. That is not in evidence, but since you might not be a witness again, I would like to ask you at this time: How was it cecided to treat the Allied fliers who were captured in Japan or by Japanese armies and who were suspects of being war criminals?

A My recollection is with respect to the fliers who raided Japan on April 18, 1942, for the first time and who were captured in China and sent to Japan; and inasmuch as the treatment was given during the time of hostilities, the matter was decided in the Imperial Headquarters, by the Chief of the Army General Staff.

With respect to the decision then made, both TOJO and KIMURA were strongly opposed as being too severe, but the decision was carried out over their opposition. In a word, it was decided in accordance with the will of the Chief of the Army General Staff.

Q Now, getting back to this question of when TOJO was absent from his office as War Minister, after he became Premier, did he turn over any of his authorities and responsibilities to KIMURA?

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A Yes, some very small matters relative to business routines. But with respect to state affairs, such as policy-making, politics, economics, diplomacy, none at all.

Q Actually, then, TOJO was War Minister as

Q Actually, then, TOJO was War Minister as well as Premier?

.A Yes.

Q And even while TOJO was out of his office and KIMURA was acting as War Minister, he never made any important decisions?

A He cannot make any important decisions.

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Q You named a list of men who were at the conference concerning the treatment of prisoners of war, and something was said about your not having been indicted.

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: I submit that that question does not concern matters arising out of examination in chief.

THE PRESIDENT: Unless I am mistaken he did not complete his question. Will the reporter please read the question?

("hereupon, the official court reporter read as follows:

"O You named a list of men who were at the conference concerning the treatment of prisoners of war, and something was said about your not having been indicted.")

MR. HOWARD: I had not finished the question, your Honor.

THE PRESIDENT: "ell, finish it.

MR. HOWARD: The question is: Are there not some other men living today who attended that meeting and who have not been indicted?

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: I object, if the Court please. I submit that that is entirely irrelevant and does not arise out of the examination in

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chief.

Howard?

THE PRESIDENT: How is it relevant, Mr.

MR. HOWARD: It might not arise out of the direct examination, but there has been cross-examination on it repeatedly and I thought we might get the whole story while he was here.

THE PRESIDENT: He mentioned some men who have not been indicted who were present.

MR. HOWARD: The Court will understand that my purpose in asking him this question is to show that it wasn't such an important meeting after all.

THE FRESIDENT: Its importance is not judged in that way. If that is your only ground I must allow the objection.

MR. HOWARD: Something else that was brought out in the cross-examination that might be objectionable, but I will never know till I try -- it was said this morning, or in the cross-examination, that you had a nickname.

THE PRESIDENT: He was asked whether the Japanese public applied a certain epithet to him and he said they did not, that some people did. That leaves his character unimpaired. There was some debate as to whether such a question should

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1 have been allowed. The majority decided to allow it. I'y brother from New Zealand did not appear to vote on the question. I may probably have taken the vote too soon. I understand from him that he opposed the question.

English law appears to be this, as I understand it: "itness A can be asked whether "itness B is a credible person, and Witness A can base his opinion on the general reputation or the general character of thet person. If "itness A can give that evidence it might appear reasonable that Witness B could be cross-examined on his general character. "hether Mr. Logan's question was directed to general character is perhaps an open question. Now I am stating the strict English view. This court is not an English court and it is not bound by the English rules of evidence. A majority of the court thought the question should be allowed.

MR. HOWARD: Thank you for the information. your Honor. Maybe --

THE PRESIDENT: We have heard enough about that point, Mr. Howard.

MR. HOWARD: Well, I had not planned -- what I wanted to do now was ask ! im if General KIMURA had a nickname.

THE PRESIDENT: No, you can't -- we can not allow that question if we apply the English rule. "e are not bound by the rules of evidence. I can see no basis at all for such a question.

MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, if I explain it further maybe you will. I represent General KIMURA.

THE PRESIDENT: "ell why, in his interest, risk a possibly unfavorable reply from a witness for the prosecution? If he says no, it doesn't help you; if he says yes he had, it does you considerable demage, perhaps.

MR. HOWARD: Your Ponor, I think I am capable of deciding whet'er to ask that question or not, but it is a question for you to decide, I think -- for the Tribunal to decide, whether it shall be allowed.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is disallowed.

O General, --

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Howard, I would like Mr. Justice Mansfield to tell us whether that witness from the Foreign Office is going to give us the further particulars that I referred to before lunch.

MR. JUSTICE MANSFIELD: We are endeavoring to get the documents and we are in touch with the witness SUZUKI, to see if he can get the information

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for us. THE PRESIDENT: We consider that evidence most important. We will adjourn until helf past nine to-morrow morning. (Whereupon, at 1600, an adjournment was taken until Tuesday, 7 Jenuary 1947 at 0930.)